








# Holocaust Scaffold Using QR Codes

<p>1.</p> 	<p><b>January 30, 1933</b> - <a href="#">Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany</a> a nation with a Jewish population of 566,000.</p>
<p>2. 1934-1937</p> 	<p><b>January 24, 1934</b> - Jews are banned from the German Labor Front.</p> <p><b>May 21, 1935</b> - Nazis ban Jews from serving in the military.</p> <p><b>August 1, 1936</b> - <a href="#">Olympic games begin in Berlin</a>. Hitler and top Nazis seek to gain legitimacy through favorable public opinion from foreign visitors and thus temporarily refrain from actions against Jews.</p> <p><b>January 1937</b> - Jews are banned from many professional occupations including teaching Germans, and from being accountants or dentists. They are also denied tax reductions and child allowances.</p>
<p>3. 1938</p> 	<p><b>March 12/13, 1938</b> - Nazi troops enter Austria, which has a population of 200,000 Jews, mainly living in Vienna.</p> <p><b>April 26, 1938</b> - Nazis order Jews to register wealth and property.</p> <p><b>June 14, 1938</b> - Nazis order Jewish-owned businesses to register.</p> <p><b>July 23, 1938</b> - Nazis order Jews over age 15 to apply for identity cards from the police, to be shown on demand to any police officer.</p> <p><b>July 25, 1938</b> - Jewish doctors prohibited by law from practicing medicine.</p> <p><b>August 17, 1938</b> - Nazis require Jewish women to add Sarah and men to add Israel to their names on all legal documents including passports.</p> <p><b>October 15, 1938</b> - Nazi troops occupy the Sudetenland.</p> <p><b>October 28, 1938</b> - Nazis arrest 17,000 Jews of Polish nationality living in Germany, then expel them back to Poland which refuses them entry, leaving them in 'No-Man's Land' near the Polish border for several months.</p> <p><b>November 15, 1938</b> - Jewish pupils are expelled from all non-Jewish German schools.</p>
<p>4. 1939</p>	<p><b>January 30, 1939</b> - <a href="#">Hitler threatens Jews during Reichstag speech.</a> </p>

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	<p><a href="http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/holocaust/h-threat.htm">http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/holocaust/h-threat.htm</a></p>
<p>5. 1939 Gave this one to them, so we could talk about te St. Louis.</p> 	<p><b>February 21, 1939</b> - Nazis force Jews to hand over all gold and silver items. (Even in teeth)</p> <p><b>In May 1939</b> - The <a href="#">St. Louis</a>, a ship crowded with 930 Jewish refugees, is turned away by Cuba, the United States and other countries and returns to Europe.</p> <p><b>September 1, 1939</b> - Jews in Germany are forbidden to be outdoors after 8 p.m. in winter and 9 p.m. in summer.</p> <p><b>September 3, 1939</b> - Great Britain and France</p>
<p>6. 1940</p> 	<p><b>April 9, 1940</b> - Nazis invade Denmark (Jewish pop. 8,000) and Norway (Jewish pop. 2,000).</p> <p><b>May 10, 1940</b> - Nazis invade France (Jewish pop. 350,000), Belgium (Jewish pop. 65,000), Holland (Jewish pop. 140,000), and Luxembourg (Jewish pop. 3,500).</p> <p><b>October 7, 1940</b> - Nazis invade Romania (Jewish pop. 34,000).</p>
<p>7. 1941</p>	<p><b>March 2, 1941</b> - Nazis occupy Bulgaria (Jewish pop. 50,000).</p> <p><b>April 6, 1941</b> - Nazis invade Yugoslavia (Jewish pop. 75,000) and Greece (Jewish pop. 77,000).</p>

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	<p><b>May 14, 1941</b> - 3,600 Jews arrested in Paris.</p> <p><b>May 16, 1941</b> - French Marshal Petain issues a radio broadcast approving collaboration with Hitler.</p> <p><b>June 22, 1941</b> - Nazis invade Russia (Jewish pop. 3 million).</p>
<p>8. USA 1941</p> 	<p><b>December 7, 1941</b> - Japanese attack United States at Pearl Harbor. The next day the U.S. and Great Britain declare war on Japan.</p> <p><b>December 11, 1941</b> - Hitler declares war on the United States. President Roosevelt then asks Congress for a declaration of war on Germany saying, "Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization." The U.S.A. then enters the war in Europe and will concentrate nearly 90 percent of its military resources to defeat Hitler.</p>
<p>9. 1942</p> 	<p><b>June 30 and July 2 1942</b>- <i>The New York Times</i> reports via the <i>London Daily Telegraph</i> that over 1,000,000 Jews have already been killed by Nazis</p> <p><b>September 9, 1942</b> - Open pit burning of bodies begins at Auschwitz in place of burial. The decision is made to dig up and burn those already buried, 107,000 corpses, to prevent fouling of ground water.</p> <p><b>September 18, 1942</b> - Reduction of food rations for Jews in Germany.</p>
<p>10. 1943</p>	<p><b>In 1943</b> - The number of Jews killed by SS Einsatzgruppen passes one million.</p> <p><b>January 18, 1943</b> - First resistance by Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto.</p> <p><b>February 1943</b> - The Romanian government proposes to the Allies the transfer of 70,000 Jews to Palestine, but receives no response from</p>

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Britain or the U.S.

**March 1943** - The start of deportations of Jews from Greece to Auschwitz, lasting until August, totaling 49,900 persons.

**March 1, 1943** - In New York, American Jews hold a mass rally at Madison Square Garden to pressure the U.S. government into helping the Jews of Europe.

**April 19-30** - The Bermuda Conference occurs as representatives from the United States and Britain discuss the problem of refugees from Nazi-occupied countries, but results in inaction concerning the plight of the Jews.

**May 13, 1943** - German and Italian troops in North Africa surrender to Allies.

**May 19, 1943** - Nazis declare Berlin to be Judenfrei (cleansed of Jews).

**June 11, 1943** - Himmler orders liquidation of all Jewish ghettos in occupied Poland.

**June 25, 1943** - Newly built gas chamber/crematory III opens at Auschwitz. With its completion, the four new crematories at Auschwitz have a daily capacity of 4,756 bodies.

**July 9/10** - Allied troops land in Sicily.

**August 2, 1943** - Two hundred Jews escape from Treblinka extermination camp during a revolt. Nazis then hunt them down one by one.

**August 16, 1943** - The Bialystok Ghetto is liquidated.

**In August** - Exterminations cease at Treblinka, after an estimated 870,000 deaths.

**In September** - The Vilna and Minsk Ghettos are liquidated.

**September 11, 1943** - Germans occupy Rome, after occupying northern and central Italy, containing in all about 35,000 Jews.

**In October** - The Danish Underground helps transport 7,220 Danish Jews to safety in [Sweden by sea](#).

**October 4** - [Himmler talks openly about the Final Solution at Posen.](#) 📢



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**November 1943** - The U.S. Congress holds hearings regarding the U.S. State Department's inaction regarding European Jews, despite mounting reports of mass extermination.

**November 3, 1943** - Nazis carry out Operation Harvest Festival in occupied Poland, killing 42,000 Jews

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**January 3, 1944** - Russian troops reach former Polish border.

**January 24, 1944** - In response to political pressure to help Jews under Nazi control, President Roosevelt creates the War Refugee Board.

**January 25, 1944** - Diary entry by Hans Frank, Gauleiter of Poland, concerning the fate of 2.5 million Jews originally under his jurisdiction - "At the present time we still have in the General Government perhaps 100,000 Jews."

**In February** - Eichmann visits Auschwitz.

**March 19, 1944** - Nazis occupy Hungary (Jewish pop. 725,000). Eichmann arrives with Gestapo "Special Section Commandos."

**March 24, 1944** - President Roosevelt issues a [statement](#) condemning German and Japanese ongoing "crimes against humanity."

**April 5, 1944** - A Jewish inmate, Siegfried Lederer, escapes from Auschwitz-Birkenau and makes it safely to Czechoslovakia. He then warns the Elders of the Council at Theresienstadt about Auschwitz.

**April 6, 1944** - [Nazis raid a French home for Jewish children.](#)

**April 7, 1944** - Two Jewish inmates escape from Auschwitz-Birkenau and make it safely to Czechoslovakia. One of them, Rudolf Vrba, submits a report to the Papal Nuncio in Slovakia which is forwarded to the Vatican, received there in mid June.

**April 14, 1944** - First transports of Jews from Athens to Auschwitz, totaling 5,200 persons.

**In May** - Himmler's agents secretly propose to the Western Allies to trade Jews for trucks, other commodities or money.

**May 8, 1944** - Rudolf Höss returns to Auschwitz, ordered by Himmler to oversee the extermination of Hungarian Jews.

**May 15, 1944** - Beginning of the deportation of Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz.

**May 16, 1944** - Jews from Hungary arrive at Auschwitz. Eichmann arrives to personally oversee and speed up the extermination process. By May 24, an estimated 100,000 have been gassed. Between May 16 and May 31, the SS report collecting 88 pounds of gold and white metal from

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	<p>the teeth of those gassed. By the end of June, 381,661 persons - half of the Jews in Hungary - arrive at Auschwitz.</p> <p><b>In June</b> - A Red Cross delegation visits Theresienstadt after the Nazis have carefully prepared the camp and the Jewish inmates, resulting in a favorable report.</p> <p><b>June 6, 1944</b> - D-Day: Allied landings in Normandy on the coast of northern France.</p> <p><b>June 12, 1944</b> - Rosenberg orders <a href="#">Hay Action</a>, the kidnapping of 40,000 Polish children aged ten to fourteen for slave labor in the Reich.</p> <p><b>Summer</b> - Auschwitz-Birkenau records its highest-ever daily number of persons gassed and burned at just over 9,000. Six huge pits are used to burn bodies, as the number exceeds the capacity of the crematories.</p> <p><b>In July</b> - Swedish diplomat <a href="#">Raoul Wallenberg</a> arrives in Budapest, Hungary, and proceeds to save nearly 33,000 Jews by issuing diplomatic papers and establishing 'safe houses.'</p> <p><b>July 24, 1944</b> - Russian troops liberate the first concentration camp, at <a href="#">Majdanek</a> where over 360,000 had been murdered.</p> <p><b>August 4, 1944</b> - Anne Frank and family are arrested by the Gestapo in Amsterdam, then sent to Auschwitz. Anne and her sister Margot are later sent to Bergen-Belsen where Anne dies of typhus on March 15, 1945.</p> <p><b>August 6, 1944</b> - Lodz, the last Jewish ghetto in Poland, is liquidated with 60,000 Jews sent to Auschwitz.</p> <p><b>October 7, 1944</b> - A revolt by Sonderkommando (Jewish slave laborers) at Auschwitz-Birkenau results in complete destruction of Crematory IV.</p> <p><b>October 15, 1944</b> - Nazis seize control of the Hungarian puppet government, then resume deporting Jews, which had temporarily ceased due to international political pressure to stop Jewish persecutions.</p> <p><b>October 17, 1944</b> - Eichmann arrives in Hungary.</p> <p><b>October 28, 1944</b> - The last transport of Jews to be gassed, 2,000 from Theresienstadt, arrives at Auschwitz.</p> <p><b>October 30, 1944</b> - Last use of the gas chambers at Auschwitz.</p> <p><b>November 8, 1944</b> - Nazis force 25,000 Jews to walk over 100 miles in rain and snow from Budapest to the Austrian border, followed by a second forced march of 50,000 persons, ending at Mauthausen.</p> <p><b>November 25, 1944</b> - Himmler orders <a href="#">destruction of the crematories</a> at Auschwitz.</p> <p><b>Late 1944</b> - <a href="#">Oskar Schindler</a> saves 1200 Jews by moving them from <a href="#">Plaszow</a> labor camp to his hometown of Brunnitz.</p>
13.	<p><b>August 4, 1944</b> - Anne Frank and family are arrested by the Gestapo in Amsterdam, then sent to Auschwitz. Anne and her sister Margot are later sent to Bergen-Belsen where Anne dies of typhus on March 15, 1945.</p> <p><b>October 30, 1944</b> - Last use of the gas chambers at Auschwitz.</p>

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14.



**In 1945** – During world war 2. Anne died in 1945 in the Bergen- Belsum concentration camp.

**January 6, 1945** - Russians liberate Budapest, freeing over 80,000 Jews.

**January 14, 1945** - Invasion of eastern Germany by Russian troops.

**January 17, 1945** - Liberation of Warsaw by the Russians.

**January 18, 1945** - Nazis evacuate 66,000 from Auschwitz.

**January 27, 1945** - [Russian troops liberate Auschwitz](#). By this time, an estimated 2,000,000 persons, including 1,500,000 Jews, have been murdered there.

**April 4, 1945** - Ohrdruf camp is liberated, later visited by [General Eisenhower](#).

**April 10, 1945** - [Allies liberate Buchenwald](#).

**April 15, 1945** - Approximately 40,000 prisoners freed at [Bergen-Belsen](#) by the British, who report "both inside and outside the huts was a carpet of dead bodies, human excreta, rags and filth."

**April 23, 1945** - Berlin is reached by Russian troops.

**April 29, 1945** - [U.S. 7th Army liberates Dachau](#).

**April 30, 1945** - [Hitler commits suicide in his Berlin bunker](#).

**April 30, 1945** - Americans free 33,000 inmates from concentration camps.

**May 2, 1945** - Theresienstadt taken over by the Red Cross.

**May 5, 1945** - [Mauthausen liberated](#).

**May 7, 1945** - Unconditional German surrender signed by General Alfred Jodl at Reims.

**May 9, 1945** - Hermann Göring captured by members of U.S. 7th Army.

**May 23, 1945** - SS-Reichsführer Himmler commits suicide while in British custody.

**November 20, 1945** - [Opening of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal](#).